A
Different Approach to Growing

by Alanna Moore, Randwick. NSW.

Important discoveries and research that may upgrade the quality of Life are often either suppressed or ignored if they can’t be exploited commercially. Whilst Australia hastens towards dustbowl status, multinational chemical fertilizer and pesticide manufacturers happily lead the agricultural lemmings to the brink of environmental disaster. The organic alternative is well known to us all — high quality crops for low cost with lots of labor involved. The following article describes some unorthodox and little-known methods to promote plant growth, and prevent and heal plant disease.

Lakhovsky Oscillators

An important potential for healing stems from the observation that all living cells emit radio signals, and generate weak electrical fields. Research physicist Dr Herbert Pohl, director of the Pohl Cancer Research Laboratory in Oklahoma, explained his findings in an interview at the 23rd Quantum Theory Symposium in Florida last year. He discovered that electrically sensitive powders are pulled through a cell as if by a magnet, whilst their nonelectrical counterparts are not The radio emissions (amplified during cell division) may play a role in function, growth and healing. Pohl suggests that if frequencies could be controlled, so too could the development of cancer.

Pohl's ideas are hardly new, they echo the largely forgotten research of Georges Lakhovsky, a Russian born engineer resident in Paris until the 1930s. His theories became popular in Europe with the publication in 1939 of *The Secret of Life— Cosmic Rays and Radiations of Living Beings,* now out of print It was unfortunate timing, with Europe in turmoil, and consequently his work did not receive the recognition it deserved. Lakhovsky's new science of radiobiology bridged physics, biology and medicine and it inevitably antagonized orthodox medical practitioners.

As with Pohl, cellular radiation was the basis of Lakhovsky’s discoveries. He compared the nucleus of a living cell to an electrical oscillating circuit, due to the presence of tubular twisted filament — the chromosomes — being surrounded by conducting fluid. This endows capacity and inductance, the ability to oscillate to a specific frequency. The cell thus resembles a radio receiver with its coils and circuits and is able to transmit or receive very short radio-electric waves and give rise to high frequency currents in the nuclear circuitry, which are maintained by the energy of the cosmic rays. In this' light oscillatory disequilibrium may be seen as a precursor to disease, and the regularization of the cosmic field as a key to healing.

In 1923 Lakhovsky’s new invention — the radiocellulo- oscillator — was used successfully to treat and cure geraniums inoculated with cancer, utilizing ultra-short Hertzian waves.

A second series of experiments using an oscillating circuit, that is a loop without artificial excitation, proved equally successful. This circuit, Lakhovsky explained, creates a resonance between the constant field of atmospheric cosmic waves necessary for local harmonization. The restored cellular oscillations then impart more regularized cell division, greater immunity and resistance to disease, and the ability to withstand insect attack. The circuits were then eagerly applied to patients in many European and American hospitals and nursing homes, and also to animals.

Lakhovsky was also the first person to experiment with high frequency electromagnetic waves in biology, paving the way for the first International Congress of Radiobiology, held in Venice in 1934.

The empirical value of his inventions, supported by astonishing photographs of regenerated tissue in plants and animals, gradually silenced the hostile critics and sceptics around him. Lakhovsky, a prominent anti-Nazi, fled to New York, where he died in 1942 aged 73.

MAKING YOUR OWN OSCILLATOR

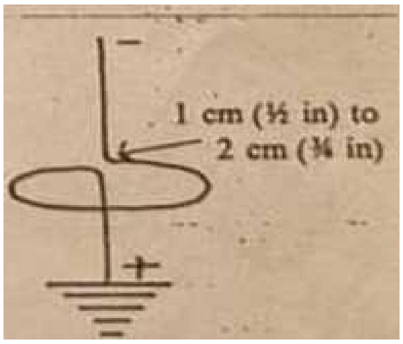
Cut a suitable length of wire, copper preferably, and make a loop with ends apart as in Fig 1. You can place it around your sick or weak plant with wooden supports, or string. But first you must ascertain the polarity of each end, because the negative end must be on top. Dowsing amplifies our sensitivity to normally imperceptible states of energy, and we all may develop this inherent ability. The dowsing fraternity is pioneering research in oscillators, the subtle energies, and agriculture.

To dowse polarity, find or make yourself a pendulum from any small object dangling on a string. A bead, pendant or pebble with about 15 cm (6 in) of string would be suitable. Obtain a battery in order to compare the two terminals by dowsing. Make sure you are comfortable and relaxed, and not about to be distracted. Then swing the pendulum in a straight up-and-down movement over one end of the battery. Eventually its movement will change to either a clockwise or anticlockwise rotation — the direction becoming your code for finding other polarities such as male/female seeds, acid / alkaline states, or generally yes/no answers to questions. When you have established a response for negative, apply your new skill to the ends of the oscillator, and position the negative end uppermost.

TREE OSCILLATORS

Frank Moody, 82-year-old veteran Australian dowser, is a leading exponent of environmental healing with oscillators. His design of an upgraded Lakhovsky coil was published in the June 1980*Journal of the British Society of Dowsers,* and a later article described one of its most spectacular applications. A sheep station had a large area of eucalypts, thirty to forty feet tall, suffering badly from dieback due to beetles. Frank, who is sought after the world over for his work, proceeded to install two of his coils, of 0.9 m (3 ft) diameter, back to back, 4.5 m (15 ft) up a dead tree. New leaves appeared within three days, and now thousands of the trees are restored to vitality, with a full quota of leaves. All from applying two pieces of wire!

To make a ‘Moody Coil’ for a tree you can use 12 gauge fencing wire. Loop it around the trunk, with a 45 cm (18 in) antenna extension running up from the negative end, and an earth lead running down to the ground from the positive end — both ends stapled in place on the tree. Keep the coil parallel to the ground with timber supports nailed in position.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1 cm (½ in) to
2 cm (¾ in)
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